

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1835.

No. 766.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN DOLLARS
FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

Proprietors of the "Travelers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of Hillsborough, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

BATIMER & BARBER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock:

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
Queenware, Hardware
and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low for the needful. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—



NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubal Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purse,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Fine Pencils, &c., &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.
JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23d. 44—

Attention!

To the commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the Hawfield, or second Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at David Mebane's, on Saturday the 2d day of May next, for the purpose of voting, and the election of field officers.

GEORGE JORDAN, Lieut. Col

February 27. 61—

State of North-Carolina, Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Martha Evans,
vs.
David Evans.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Duncan Rose, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1834.

DUNCAN ROSE, C. S. C.

Price Adv. \$3 00. 65—

State of North-Carolina, Person County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell,
vs.
Thomas Blackwell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of the state, it is ordered that publication be made in the Milton Spectator and Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the Court House in Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1835, and plead to or answer said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

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DUNCAN ROSE, C. S. C.

Price Adv. 3 00. 63—

Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained; therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the free men of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector for so appointed should fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act; such inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several elections and meetings in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next, when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates to the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

Be it further enacted, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

Be it further enacted, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

Be it further enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said

Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention. Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

Be it further enacted, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

Be it further enacted, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegate shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Be it further enacted, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

Be it further enacted, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

Be it further enacted, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the vote "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty; to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof; provided, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall frame and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods, but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to wit: So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. States, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that taxation on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practiced. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote viva voce in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitutional election in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said

convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

Be it further enacted, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

Be it further enacted, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

Be it further enacted, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled, "An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, so as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench. 8th. That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.

T. J. BARROW & Co.

No. 88,

WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

Newest and most Fashion- able Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms. Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6. 59—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

New Blacksmith Shop.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop in the town of Hillsborough, between the Female Academy and the Maine street, where he intends carrying on the

Blacksmith Business,

in all its branches, and asks a share of their patronage. His prices are low, and his terms accommodating. He will give 4 cents in cash, or 4 1/2 in work, for 1000 bushels of Coal.

JOHN RIDER.

January 15. 55—

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in WOOD, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

ECLIPSE LIGHTFOOT,

Full Brother to the present Black Maria and Shark.

THE most beautiful horse ever seen in this quarter of the world, was got by American Eclipse; his dam Lady Lightfoot by old Sir Archey; his grand dam old Black Maria, by imported Shark; his great grand dam, by imported Clockfast, (half brother to imported Medley); his g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's Maria, by Fitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of imported Fearnought, out of imported Jenny Dismal); his g. g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's famous mare Camilla, by imported Fearnought; his g. g. g. g. grand dam Col. Burd's imported Calista, by Forester—Crab—Hobgoblin—Bajazet's dam by Whitmore—Leedes—Barb mare.

Gentlemen possessing and reading the horse books of this country and England, are requested to examine them diligently for themselves; but for those not having the means of acquiring the same information, I beg to be permitted to state, that a better pedigree cannot exist. If blood consists in a near consanguinity to a strain of horses most remarkable for all the high and desirable qualities in the zoology of horses, a simple relation of facts will establish Eclipse Lightfoot as equal to any horse upon earth. And what are the facts? I begin with those most recent, and nearest home. He himself has been twice sold in less than six months; first time for \$7,000—second time for \$10,000. His full brother, Shark, still more recently for \$15,000. His full sister, the present Black Maria, is held by her owner at \$8 or \$10,000. Eclipse, who is the sire of Eclipse Lightfoot, is the first horse that ever sold for \$10,000 in America. And a year or two ago, at 20 years old, he again sold for about the same sum. He ran until he was nine years old—all his races four mile heats—and was taken off the turf sound as a nut. He was never beaten; and to use the language of one of his strongest opponents at one time, "He challenged the world—he beat the world—he won a world of money—and he is a world's wonder."

Lady Lightfoot, dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran at all distances and at all places, until she was 11 years old. She was beaten but seldom—once by Beggar Girl, 2 mile heats, when she was prepared and ran down for 4 miles, once by the great Lusus naturae Hermaphrodite, whom she beat twice, (all 4 mile heats) She was twice beaten by the invincible Eclipse; which is to pluck the laurel from one side of the diadem to place it the more gracefully on the other. And she was beaten at 11 years old, by Betsy Richards; but it was evident her day had passed, and she would then have been, where she so gloriously died, among the first matrons of the age. In 1815, then 3 years old, she won all her stakes, and was carried to Charleston, S. C. by Gen. Wynn, where she won in three consecutive days, at 2, 3 and 4 mile heats, all the money run for in the week, beating the best horses of the day. Among them the famous Lottery, (dam of Kosciusko, Saxe Weimer and Crusader); the famous Transport, (dam of Bertrand, jr. and Little Venus); the famous Merino Ewe, (dam of Phillis and Gohanna); and others: a feat never before or since performed by any horse. She won innumerable races, but most remarkable, 7 Jockey Club Purse, at 10 years old!!!

Old Black Maria, by imported Shark, grand dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran until she was 14 years old, acquired for herself and posterity an imperishable fame—won a number of races—lost a few in the down-hill of life, and was only rivalled by her next kin.

Imported Shark, (great grand sire of Eclipse Lightfoot,) was got by Marske, the sire of the great Eclipse, in England; and is, of course, his half brother, and the great grand son of Childers. To these two horses he has been frequently compared as next, but by the fastest reasoning in the world he must be at least their equal. He ran more races—won more money—was only beaten by two horses, and that readily accounted for. Donmont (sire of Gabriel,) beat him, evidently by the difference of weight given him for the year. Shark beat him, when aged, and both carried the same weight. Pretender, (his half brother,) by Marske, beat him, from a slight defect in the heels,—a disease very common. A notice, in the racing calendar for 1787, (I think,) says he won upwards of 22,000 guineas (about \$100,000); and it is said, by high authority, that 10,000 guineas were offered for him, as he left the New-Market Course for the last time.

If beauty, action, speed, bottom, durability to last upon the turf, and longevity are the grand desiderata to breeders, no strain of horses possesses it in a more pre-eminent degree. These are the qualities—this the blood of Eclipse Lightfoot; not to be detracted from by a full and still further extension, too lengthy for publication. He has been twice purchased out of a training stable, in which he was at the head, and by well approved judges; and for general and immediate benefit has been put to stand. Over this, the horse could have no possible control, but it is a just cause to inveigh against his unkind owners, for depriving him the chance by his might and strength, or sustaining side by side with his closest kin, their growing fame. If my life rested upon it, I would take him for all distances, sooner than any horse upon earth, not more tried, and as a stallion, second to none.

He is now at his harem, in Mecklenburg, Va. five miles south of Boynton, near Taylor's Ferry, on Roanoke, where he will be let to mares at \$60 the season. Any gentleman putting five mares or becoming responsible for them, will be charged \$50 each—\$1 to the groom in every instance. Great liberality will be exercised in putting first rate mares (runners themselves or producing runners.) Mares missing this season, will be put next gratis. Every preparation has been made for keeping mares, and all care taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Mares fed at 25 cents per day. Those with colts at their side, will be fed, unless positively prohibited. Mares from a distance, in foal, had better be sent before foaling. The season will expire on the 1st of July.

JOHN C. GOODE.

March 26. 65—6w



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
On every land."

From the Intelligencer and Expositor.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOIL.

It would be extremely difficult to suggest a greater earthly good to mankind, than the discovery of some plan of inducing them to believe practically in truths, the plainness, or certainty of which, they will not attempt to deny. The difficulty of effecting this object, produced amongst the ancients, I presume, the theory of *two souls*, amongst the moderns, a strong argument in favor of an *unseen spirit*, impelling the rational man, when acting irrationally, and I suppose gave rise to the expression of a "devilish fool."

In this class must certainly be comprehended those, to whom a self evident truth is prosed, for the benefit, and on which they refuse to act, perfectly satisfied of its being a truth, and that it would be for their benefit, if perused, simply, because they have been accustomed to a different course.

The following extract from an address of a distinguished farmer, one who "holds the plough," and who by a judicious manuring, or improving system, has augmented the pecuniary value of a landed property at least *ten fold* in the same number of years, is so much to the purpose, and so applicable to the subject of these papers, that I cannot forbear giving it. It presents one of those happy pictures of a most interesting truth, that we know it as soon as seen, and the mind involuntarily recognizes it as self-evident.

"As the farm, and the animals, and the implements thereon, constitute the stock in business, of the agriculturist; their gradual improvement, is a gradual augmentation of his capital, and consequently of his wealth; but on the other hand, their gradual deterioration is a gradual diminution of his capital, that consequently must, in process of time, inevitably terminate in abject poverty. The necessary result then of the one course of proceeding is competency and happiness, and that of the other, insolvency and wretchedness. This being the alternative, the interesting desideratum is, how the one is to be attained, and how the other is to be avoided. The answer is at hand,—adopt the *improving system*; it is that of the most thriving agriculturist."

In the prosecution of a judicious accumulation of *compost manure*, the planter will find that all *weeds* will aid in the work, whether in the green or dry state, and in appropriating which to this purpose, he will rid himself of, and make a profitable use of, what would otherwise become his pests, and the destruction of his fences.

In this part of the work the child and the partial cripple can be employed, and it can be going on throughout the year. No wagon or cart need come home empty. Feeble indeed must be the being that cannot rake *leaves*, or the one that cannot gather *weeds*.

To some suggestions in my last paper, I know it will be said, why not suffer certain vegetable matter to *rot on the ground*? My former papers must have furnished an answer to the query, and to which I will add, that, suffering vegetable matter to *rot on the ground*, is something like "cow-penning," as it is usually done—when you look for the *remains* of these vegetable substances in the *spring*, you find a prodigious small portion; a judicious economy would say, cast them, as soon as it can be done, to your dung-heap.

After the deposit of leaves is made, and sufficiently secured in their place, from winds, &c., the *cattle* will be turned in—common sense will determine when the surface has received what would be called, a coat of cow manure, on which the contents of the *Horse* and *Mule* stables will be spread over the surface, with also all that can be procured from the pens of the other animals of the farm. In the plan suggested for a dungstead in a former paper, this will be readily done, without loss of time, or requiring much trouble.

Swamp Mud now claims its place, if to be procured with any degree of convenience. A New England farmer states (and my readers will rest assured, those New Englanders, in all matters of "profit and loss," know what they are about) that he used much *swamp mud*, and found the produce in *corn*, superior to the barn yard manure. A neighbor of his used it, and found it the first year equal, and continuing longer its good effects. Another for *corn* in the drill, with hog manure, alternately, the muck manure superior. Mr. Daniel Bloomer put fifty loads on *two acres*—two acres not manured—the first produced one hundred and twenty bushels—the second sixty bushels. The following spring the

muck manure produced more than *twice* the quantity of oats.

In our state, and climate, and with our mud, I can bear ample testimony to its good effects, when *saturated* with the liquid post of a dung heap. In this way I have fairly, and fully determined, that it cannot be excelled, as an auxiliary, in the formation of a compost manure.

PLANTER.

Vermont Wool.—The State of Vermont is doubtless the first wool growing country in the world. In order to the encouragement of this growth, and to foster its manufacture, a meeting of the growers has been held at Montpelier, the capital, at which a society was formed for the purpose of improving the breed of sheep, and circulating information relative to the sale of wool, the prices to be obtained, and all other information connected with the same. A committee was appointed for carrying into effect the above objects—and another to examine into the nature of diseases common among sheep, and to ascertain the most effectual remedies. This is a wide and important movement on the part of the wool growers, and ought to be followed up in all parts of the country where there are grazing pastures. It is of the utmost importance that correct information be disseminated on the subject, and the best system adopted in the outset. Such associations are eminently calculated to promote the object. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Journal of Law.

UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

A man falls into a dispute with his neighbor touching an account, or any other matters of interest or feeling which men from the beginning of the world have been prone to dispute about. The parties discuss the question with each other, and pass through all the gradations of temper—from amiable civility to angry hostility—which are usual in oral polemics. They part in most inflaming wrath, and the claimant, before he has digested the venom of his spleen, runs to his counsel, tells his story in his own way, forgets those facts which are against him—relates the rest with that sort of exaggeration which is natural to a party—undertakes to prove the case as he has stated it—and asks for legal redress. After such an examination of the statement (necessarily a most imperfect and inadequate examination,) as the counsel can make on such an occasion, a suit is accordingly instituted—the trial comes on—the plaintiff's witnesses are heard, they reduce in a great degree the coloring which the party himself had given; the defendant's witnesses prove many new facts, which totally change the complexion of the case—it is decided in favor of the defendant, and the plaintiff ever after complains of—THE UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

The fault, it is evident, was in himself. If he had told the truth in the first instance, he might have saved his money, time and temper. We recollect to have heard of a juggler who had the curious faculty of enlarging his chest, so as to make a difference of twelve or fourteen inches in the circumference of the upper part of his body—and who astonished and alarmed an eminent tailor, by being measured for a coat in his contracted form, and expanding himself when it came to be tried on. The party who misleads his advocate, acts like the juggler. The suit which would have exactly answered his purpose, as his case appeared when it was laid before counsel, pinches him most uncomfortably in the region of the pockets, when a posterior mass of facts comes to be added at the trial. The difference is, that the juggler understood his own practical joke, and did not complain of the clumsiness of the tailor, or the uncertainty of his art.

It certainly sometimes happens that a party wilfully misrepresents to his counsel the facts upon which his claim or defence is grounded; but the case more frequently occurs of which we have above sketched an instance, where the misrepresentation is not exactly wilful, but such as arises from natural bias and prejudice, when a man forgets the true duties of his legal adviser, considers him rather in the light of a judge, than an advocate—and labors to give him such a statement as will convince him that the client is right, rather than one which may enable him to give correct and judicious advice. The party deceives himself first, and then his lawyer.

From what principle of human nature does this arise? From very obvious ones, which we do not now stop to explain. The phenomena is not of rare occurrence; it is to be met with in the various scenes of life. How often does it happen that the greatest difficulty which the physician has to encounter, is that of obtaining from the patient a candid statement of his symptoms.

At the present day every man has a fling at the uncertainty of the law. Yet upon investigation it would appear that in at least nine cases out of ten, the uncertainty complained of, is not in the law, but in the facts to which it is to be applied. The law has sine enough of its own to answer for;—defects sufficiently abundant—contradictions—doubts—even absurdities, which ought to be removed or amended;—but with all these, we repeat that, in proportion to the number of disputes which arise between man and man, there are very few cases in

which, if the facts were clearly ascertained, any respectable member of the profession could not, without hesitation, say what would be the law.

The event of LITIGATION is indeed almost always uncertain: the law rarely so. Nor could any plan be devised for destroying this quality of litigation. If the most minute, distinct and intelligible rule were laid down for every variety of possible circumstances, (which by the by, never has been or can be done,) there would remain sources of uncertainty almost as fruitful as those which now exist. For after all, what would be the rule of law proper to be applied in any case, would depend entirely upon the facts, and those facts must be proved by human testimony, and to the satisfaction of a human tribunal; the testimony and the tribunal being both human, therefore both fallible;—the former liable to incorrectness or incompleteness occasioned by intentional falsehood, imperceptible bias, or defect of memory—the latter (throwing out of view wilful error as of rare occurrence,) equally liable to misdecision from prejudice, misapprehension or defect of judgment.

These are faults not of this, or that particular system, but of human nature. They will be entirely cured, whenever mankind shall be rendered perfect in honesty, memory, apprehension and judgment, but not till then. Meanwhile, can human wisdom afford no alleviation of the evils actually arising from this source? Yes—a great deal, by so shaping the law of evidence, as to facilitate as much as possible the investigation and discovery of the truth. The law cannot compel a liar to tell the truth, nor a weak man to tell it correctly, but it may provide such a mode of extracting the testimony as shall be best suited for the detection of the first, and the correction of the second, and it may at all events take care that the natural and necessary difficulties of the inquiry shall not be increased by arbitrary and absurd rules for the exclusion of any light which might have been useful. This is a vast and most interesting subject—one which we have merely hinted at now, but intend to consider at large hereafter. It is in this branch of the law, if in any, that reform, radical reform is wanted.

In addition to this, the mode pointed out by law for the selection of those who are to decide upon the evidence when produced, should be such as may afford the greatest attainable security that they shall be men of integrity, competent learning, sagacity, and intellectual vigor.

By regulations of this kind, thus much may be effected, that the injurious consequences of the inherent and incurable vices of human judicature shall not be unnecessarily aggravated; but when all is done, there will remain quite enough to establish the maxim, that the event of LITIGATION must always be uncertain, and HUMAN JUSTICE always imperfect.

The Enjoyment of Reading.—Of all the amusements for a hard working man, after his daily toil or in its intervals, there is nothing like reading an entertaining book, supposing him to have a taste for it, and supposing him to have the book to read. It calls for no bodily exertion, of which he has enough or too much. It relieves his home of dullness or sameness, which in nine cases out of ten is what drives him to the ale house, to his own ruin and his family's. It transports him into a livelier and more gay and diversified and interesting scene—while he enjoys himself there he may forget the evil of the present moment fully as much as if he were drunk, with the great advantage of finding himself, the next day, with his money in his pocket, or at least laid out in the real necessities and comforts for himself and his family—and without a headache. Nay it accompanies him to his next day's work; and if the book he has been reading be any thing above the very idlest and lightest, gives him something to think of besides the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation; something he can enjoy while absent and look forward to with pleasure.

If I were to pray for a taste which should stand, under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading.

Anonymous.

A DOG STORY.

A gentleman who knows we are friendly to good dogs, and do not like to see even a cur abused, stopped to tell us a story about one of these half reasoning animals, which we in the exercise of our friendliness, give to our readers.

Last week a large Newfoundland dog, kept in a tanyard in the Northern Liberties, had persuaded a small dog to play with him, and while they were amusing themselves, the smaller animal was accidentally rolled into an open tan pit, in which the water was quite deep, though it did not reach within eighteen inches of the edge of the vat. The little fellow floundered about terribly, but could not get out, and the larger dog could not reach him. Some of the workmen saw the whole occurrence, and felt disposed to watch at a distance the movements of the Newfoundland dog. He ran round the

vat in great concern, then hastened to the building where the men had been, but they were not to be found. He then ran back and took another look at his little playmate, and then tried again for help.—None was to be had, and matters were becoming desperate in the vat. The Newfoundland dog then selected a place at the edge of the vat where some of the tan had been removed, and where the edge was not more than twenty inches above the water, edging himself along with care, so as not to lose his balance and fall himself. This was a matter of nice calculation, as the weight of the puppy was to be added to that of his head and shoulders. At length he appeared to have adjusted the weight to his mind. He then reached out and took the little dog in his fore paws, and being unable, of course, to rise up with that weight hanging over the edge of the pit, he drew himself back with great efforts, and after considerable exertions, succeeded in landing the half drowned dog in safety—and great and sincere was the joy manifested by both animals at the fortunate deliverance.

U. States Gazette.

Fashion.—Fifty years ago in Philadelphia, ladies used to go out to spend an evening, at 4 or 5 o'clock. In process of time, the visiting hour was procrastinated to candle light. Twenty years ago, seven o'clock was the fashionable hour. Ten years ago, it was 8 o'clock. Five years ago, nine o'clock was rather late, but this winter, ten o'clock is rather early. Numbers drop in after eleven o'clock, and if matters are carried much further, before long, any person who goes out to spend the evening will have to go in the morning of the following day.

Gentlemen's parties, which are now more frequent than at any former period, commence at a more reasonable hour. Between eight and nine is the period of assembling, and ten or eleven o'clock sees them all safe at home, just in time to go out with their wives and daughters.

Philadelphia Gazette.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

There is an alarming flood of foreign pauperism pouring into this country which ought to, and must be, met by immediate and effectual legislative enactment. It is now demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Parish overseers in England find it an easier and cheaper method of getting rid of paupers to send them sheer off "to America," instead of supporting them at home. Let them but discover the beneficial effects of this measure and the \$45,000,000 of poor's rate annually raised in England will become a stupendous bounty fund for the propagation of beggary in our country. No better method of lowering our hitherto proud independence could be devised by the Republic-haters of Europe, than to thus dilute the "sterling stuff" of our native stock with the most degraded and immoral population of the old world. It is upon cities that the burthen principally falls; and the following statistics show that this burthen is even more oppressive than had been imagined, and calls aloud for remedy. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the official report of the Philadelphia Alms House, it appears that the number of inmates on the 31st December last, was 3571, viz: foreigners, 1895—Americans, 1676. Excess of foreigners over Americans, 219. Of the whole number of foreigners, 1303 were from Ireland, 179 from England, 17 from Wales, 60 from Scotland, 19 from British America, 128 from Germany, 13 from France, 111 unknown, &c. The number from the British dominions alone, was 1587—being within 89 of the entire number of American paupers.

It was stated by Mr. Tallmadge in the Board of Aldermen the other day, that in 1833 the number of foreign paupers in the New York Alms House was no less than 1754, and that in the Penitentiary, out of 462 inmates no less than 298 were foreign vagrants.

Making a total, in the Philadelphia and New York Alms Houses and New York Penitentiary, of three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven FOREIGN PAUPERS.

If the statistics of pauperism throughout the country could be collected and embodied, we are persuaded the lesson to be derived from them would be important and valuable.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have already taken the hint, and are devising means to free themselves from the necessity of supporting foreign paupers in idleness. The bill reported to the House of Representatives provides for the establishment of work-houses in the different counties, for the accommodation of "beggars and poor persons who have no settlement in the Commonwealth." It appears that in 212 towns in that state there are 5054 of paupers, 951 of whom cannot read and write. Of course the latter must be nearly all foreigners; for an adult American who cannot read and write, is a phenomenon rarely to be met with in Massachusetts.

A College for Ladies.—The Legislature of Kentucky has made itself ridiculous by incorporating an Institution under the euphonious title of "Van Doren's College for Young Ladies;" and has granted the Trustees and Faculty the power to confer a Diploma and the honorary degree of M. P. L. (Mistress of

Polite Literature,) or as some say, Mistress of Petticoat Law, alias government, upon such young ladies as complete the prescribed course of study, and upon other distinguished literary ladies in the country. Also the degrees of M. M. (Mistress of Music,) and M. I. (Mistress of Instruction,) upon suitable candidates. We would propose an amendment to the charter, viz: that the said Trustees and Faculty have power to confer the degree of M. F. (Master of Folly,) and that the first recipient be Mr. Van Doren himself.

To conduct a leading newspaper well is not so easy a matter as many idlers imagine. Every body who spins out of a morning a long rignmarole speech—or who strings a few rhymes together—or any M. C. who bores the nation and puts Congress to sleep—imagines that to write editorials for newspapers is like Dogberry's reading and writing—"it comes by nature." To make a good editor requires the essence of thirty members of congress, twenty fourth-of-July orators, and about a dozen modern poets, to say nothing of the thousand flowers caught from the "living manners as they rise"—from men of the world—from Wall street—from Broadway, &c. &c. An editor must always be with the people—think with them—feel with them—and then he need fear nothing, he will always be right—always strong—always popular—always free. The world has been humbugged long enough by spouters and talkers, and conventioners, and legislators—*et id genus omne*—this is the editorial age—and the most intellectual of all past ages.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

NEW-YORK POLICE OFFICE.—March 30.
Rejoicing for the adjustment of the difficulty between France and the United States.

Yesterday some half dozen French seamen took it into their heads to get up a Jubilee to celebrate the adjustment of the difference between this country and France; and having procured the colors of the two nations, a cask of wine which they placed in a car, and one old rusty gun, they moved in procession through the city, shouting *vive la France, vive les Etats Unis*; stopping every now and then to drink the healths of the President of the United States and the King of France. In this way they continued their course until they arrived at the residence of the French Consul in State street, where they made so much noise that he immediately came to the Police office and complained against them for a breach of the peace. Jacob Hays, Mr. Stephenson, and several other officers, were then sent to take them into custody. The procession had in the mean time moved on, and the officers overtook it in Cherry street, where a large crowd was collected, and the Frenchmen all singing *ca ira* in chorus. Hayes and his comrades soon put an end to the Jubilee, and took possession of the colors, gun, and all the other paraphernalia, and conducted the Frenchmen to the Police Office.

From the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.—Some of our brethren are recommending a "Grand National Convention" to nominate a Candidate for the next President! A Convention! a National Convention! a Grand National Convention! to ascertain, as they say, the will of the people on this vital subject. Now for our part, a Convention is too near of kin to a Caucus, for us to feel any partiality for the grand monster. The people long ago found out the trickery of Caucuses; since then these machines have become decidedly and deservedly odious. Convention is but another name for Caucus; it is an attempt to revive under a new game an old plot—a plot to direct and control public opinion, instead of being the organ of it. We know very well how these plots are managed, and the machinery by which they are worked—and we want nothing to do with them. The people we believe are fully competent to choose for themselves, as well as to govern themselves; and that too, without the assistance of a dictator, a caucus, or a grand national convention!

Who is to receive the unanimous support of the Grand Convention, whether Tom, Dick, or Harry, we consider a matter of very little consequence. That matter will all be arranged beforehand, by the conjurer or magician who pulls the wires. The puppets or delegates have nothing to do but to dance to the tune that is played them, and vote unanimously for the resolutions that are written for them. The Democratic Union party of Georgia have always been heretofore opposed to Caucuses, Secret Nominations, and self empowered Conventions—and we believe they are so yet. It is the principle of the thing they are opposed to—the corrupt intriguing anti-republican, bargain-making scheme—hostile at once to the interests, feelings, and wishes of the people that they are opposed to. And as consistency is one of the political virtues they value most highly, we have little fears at this late day, of their changing their creed.

It may be set down then for granted, that the state of Georgia, at least so far as the Union party is concerned, will send no delegates to the "Grand National Convention," which is to assemble in May next in the City of Baltimore.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, April 10.

The following are the returns, as far as received, of the elections held in this state on the 1st and 2d instant, in relation to a Convention:

	For Convention	Against Convention
Wake	370	901
Franklin	73	676
Warren	76	439
Rowan	1,266	2
Davidson (in part)	721	37
Mecklenburg	1,045	113
Stokes (Salem)	216	29
Guilford	1,271	143
Orange	1,648	111
Cumberland	559	207
Craven	182	188
Granville	270	823
Moore	498	22
Rutherford	1,618	1
Bladen	29	426
Robeson	79	483
Sampson	116	520
New Hanover	125	505
Johnston (in part)	60	900
Beaufort	40	690
Lincoln	1,779	22
	12,041	7,238

The trial of John Murphey, in Wake Superior Court, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Sugg, was continued in consequence of his alleged insanity.

Highly Important Treaty.—We have been favored by a friend, with a highly important Treaty, concluded at Washington City on the 14th inst. between the President and a delegation of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians; by which, all the lands belonging to the Cherokees, east of the Mississippi, are ceded to the United States, in the event of the provisions of the Treaty being ratified by the people of the Cherokee Nation, to whom it is to be submitted. The Government, in consideration of this entire relinquishment and conveyance of the Indian lands, agrees to pay (including \$500,000 worth of land west of the Mississippi) the sum of five millions of dollars—a sum which, if equally divided, would give, it is believed, \$500 to every man, woman and child in the Nation.

But what greatly astonishes us, is, that this Treaty, so important in its details, so materially affecting the states of Georgia, Alabama, North-Carolina and Tennessee, and so full of interest to the whole Union, is not mentioned, or the slightest allusion made to it, in either of the Washington papers, although a fortnight has elapsed since its consummation. The sum stipulated to be paid, seems to us immense; but the object to be accomplished is so desirable, that we feel disposed to give the Administration the credit of at least one judicious measure. Whilst this arrangement will terminate all the difficulties which the Cherokees have experienced during a residence within the settled portion of the United States, under the jurisdiction and laws of the State Governments, it affords adequate protection to them, and lays the foundation of such social and political establishments in the place of their new abode, as will render them, we hope, a happy and prosperous people. *Raleigh Register.*

From the Western Methodist.
The Great and good M'Kendree, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, entered into rest at five o'clock, P. M. on Thursday last week, the fifth of March, aged seventy seven years and eight months, wanting one day. Had he lived to the sixth of next July, his years would have numbered seventy eight; but his days were so full of duty that he seemed to have crowded a century of labor into the half century of his official life. His remains were laid in the dust by the side of his honored father in Saturday morning—prayer and a short address at the grave by Rev John Kelly, the Preacher on Fountain-Head circuit, who was assisted in the burial services by Rev. Henry K. Windburn.

A Picturesque History of North Carolina.—We understand that a work under this title is now in progress, and that it is to be served up in a style of extraordinary splendor. It is a series of historical sketches, and they are to be illustrated, in many instances, with rich, and of course expensive engravings. The history of Sir Walter Raleigh's Colony is detailed at much length, and several beautiful and striking plates will adorn that portion of the work. There is one of Ocracoke Bar, near which the ceremony of taking possession of the present territory of the United States, was first acted by the English. Another of Cape Hatteras, with the fleet of Sir Francis Drake in view; and two sketches of scenery on Roanoke Island, on which the ancient "city of Raleigh" was founded. But the most extraordinary picture will be "the birth of the first Anglo-American, Miss Virginia Dare," which we understand is to be executed by a young lady; it is a beautiful and a national subject, and if we may judge from a mere descriptive outline, will distinguish both the artist and the subject. The work is to be embellished with various other engravings, illustrating passages of history of a much later date. It is exclusively

a North Carolina book, and we need scarcely mention, is from the pen of Mr. John Seawell Jones of Shocco. We wish him much success in his most expensive and magnificent undertaking, and have no doubt he will execute his task with faithful diligence. We noticed some time ago, in reading Bancroft's History of the United States, that that delightful historian quoted the manuscripts of Mr. Jones, on the Raleigh Colony, as the highest modern authority.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

The Legislature of the state of New-York has passed an act prohibiting the circulation, within that state, of Bank notes of a denomination under Five Dollars. The act passed by surprising majorities; in the Assembly, by 72 votes to 9—in the Senate, by 25 votes to 2. It provides that no bill under the denomination of \$2 shall be given or offered in payment after the 1st of September next; no bill under \$3 after the 1st of March next; none under \$5 after 1st of September, 1836.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned on the 12th inst. Among the most important of the public acts are—

The bill suppressing bank notes under \$5, which prohibits notes of \$1 after July 1, 1835, of \$2 after January 1, 1836, and all others under \$5, after July 1, 1836.

That providing for a Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State.

A bill abolishing public executions.

That repealing the laws against horse racing.

An act to prevent the burning of fire crackers.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says, under date of March 25th—"The President, I learn, has appointed William C. Rives, of Virginia, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, as Commissioners to settle, as far as it can be done without interposition of military force, the controversy which has arisen between the inhabitants of Ohio and those of the Territory of Michigan, in regard to the northern boundary line of Ohio. Mr. Rush is now in this city, and will, it is said, leave to-morrow for Ohio." We suppose this news to be true. Mr. Rush has certainly been here lately; and we have heard that money has been drawn from "the Government" on account of this mission.

Nat. Int.

The Annapolis Republican mentions that the donation of seventy four royal folio volumes of the documents and records published by the British Government, and presented by that Government to the Maryland State Library, has recently been received there. The boxes containing these books were shipped on board the ship Sovereign, which was cast away upon the Jersey coast, and were rescued after being some hours under water. We rejoice to learn that upon inspection they are found not to be seriously injured; the binding in some cases must be renewed.

Melancholy Accident.—A highly respectable gentleman of this town, stepped into his garden yesterday morning and for the purpose of frightening some birds from the trees, hastily discharged a horseman's pistol among them, not dreaming for a moment that he would endanger, much less destroy the life of a fellow-man thereby. The ball with which the pistol was charged, in descending, at the distance of between 350 or 400 yards, passed through the head of a worthy and industrious individual by the name of Alley, at work repairing a house, and caused immediate death.

Petersburg Constellation.

Temperance in Massachusetts.—In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on Wednesday last, a bill, of which the following is a summary, was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 221 to 112.

"From and after the first of April next, no brandy, rum, gin or other distilled spirits, shall be sold in less quantity than 28 gallons, nor shall any licence be granted by the selectmen of towns, if a majority of legal voters in such towns shall vote at a legal town meeting that such licences shall not be granted."

Little Rock, Ark. Feb. 24, 1835.

Emigrating Creek Indians.—The steamboat Harry Hill arrived at this place this morning, having on board near 500 of these sons of the forest from Alabama, who will be joined, to day or to-morrow, by another party, with upwards of 200 people, who came through by land from Memphis, and arrived at Mrs. Black's, in the Big Prairie, some days since. The former party are under the charge of Capt. Page, U. S. A., and the latter under that of Mr. Beaty. They are expected to leave this vicinity in a day or two, by land, for their destination west of Arkansas.

Seneca Indians.—A delegation of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing near Buffalo, in the State of New York, arrived here on Saturday last, on their return from an exploring tour through the unappropriated territory of the United States west of Missouri and Arkansas, in search of a country for the future residence of their tribe. They are conducted by Col. Wilcox, Indian Agent, from

whom we learn that this tribe consists of between 2500 and 2800 souls, now residing near Buffalo, all of whom the Government contemplate removing to the west, together with the remnants of several other tribes residing in the same state, viz: The Tuscaroras, consisting of about 500 souls; the Onondagas, 300; the Cayugas, 300; and the Mohawks and Oneidas, 200.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court of the United States has given an unanimous opinion in favor of the plaintiffs, in the case of Collin Mitchell and others v. the United States. This is an important decision to the claimants, as a vast amount of property is thus secured to them. The petitioners claim their title to the land in question under a regular deed from John Forbes and others, the original grantees, passed in due form of law by permission of the Spanish authorities. The action was brought in the form of a petition in equity, under a special act of Congress. The land claimed in the petition is situated between the river St. Marks and Apalachicola, middle district of Florida, and contains from twelve to fifteen hundred thousand acres. The question which arose related to the publicity and good faith of the purchase from the Indians by Forbes & Co., the legality of the transaction, and the powers of the Spanish Governor of Florida, by whom the sales were confirmed—all of which were established.

Wilmington Press.

A new Bishoprick.—At a convention of the Episcopal Church from the States of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, the Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKS, Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, and a native of Newbern in this state, has been chosen Bishop of the three States, composing a Southwestern diocese. Dr. Hawks, it is expected, will make New Orleans his place of residence. The general convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States will be held at Baltimore the ensuing autumn, when it is probable the Bishop elect will be consecrated; at which convention the House of Bishops will be formed by the following prelates: The venerable William White, Alexander V. Griswold, Richard C. Moore, Thomas C. Brownell, Henry U. Underdonk, William Meade, William M. Stone, Benjamin T. Underdonk, Levi S. Ives, James H. Otey, John H. Hopkins, Benjamin B. Smith, Charles P. McIlvaine, George W. Doane.

NATCHEZ, March 6.

The Steamer Henry Clay passed down a few days ago, with fifty tons of cannon balls for New Orleans. One hundred large cannon have been ordered at Pittsburgh also, for New Orleans. The Major General of the northern division, we see by our exchange papers, has received orders to inspect the several fortifications within his command.

There was a Convention held in Tennessee last year for framing a new Constitution for the State, and, after a long session, they matured one, and submitted it to the people for their approval or rejection. The 5th and 6th of the present month were appointed for the people to attend at the usual places of election, and give their votes for the new or the old Constitution. The last Knoxville papers contain returns from twenty five of the counties, in which the aggregate vote was, for the new Constitution 36,171—for the old 15,297.

Destruction of Fruit Trees.—We learn by a letter from St. Augustine, that the severe cold of last winter has made sad havoc with the fruit trees in the vicinity of that place. The orange trees, which were expected to yield a bountiful harvest the present year, it is said, will not yield a single orange. A large portion of them are entirely destroyed, and the remainder partially so; and of the lemons and limes, not a tree is left alive. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Internal Improvement.—The cost of the Ohio Canals may be stated in round numbers at \$5,000,000. "From the best information I can obtain," says a letter from Chillicothe, "less than one per cent. of the money expended in the construction of the canals has been carried out of the State. It has been permanently added to our capital: it has raised the wages of labor more than 50 per cent. and provisions nearly as much. The facilities afforded to commerce by the canals have nearly doubled the value of our exports, and greatly diminished the cost of our imports. If the canals are worth what they cost, and we add about \$5,000,000 more, which has accrued as capital brought into our State by their construction, then our citizens are directly benefited to the amount of \$10,000,000, by the accomplishment of this undertaking, and the interest payable on the loans is little more than 2½ per cent. on this sum."

The trial of Major M'Leomore for the murder of Col. Myres at the late session of the court for Richland District, excited no ordinary degree of public interest. The trial continued from Thursday till Friday evening, when the jury after receiving the charge of the Judge, remained till 12 o'clock on Saturday night without agreeing on any verdict: the legal

time of the Court's session having expired they were discharged and the prisoner remanded to prison by the Judge. It is stated that his Honor, Judge Evans, will hear the question debated at Orangeburg, which seems to have arisen, whether the failure on the part of the jury to find a verdict amounts to an acquittal.

Columbia (S. C.) Hic.

Catholic Missionaries.—It has been ascertained from the official records of the custom houses, as we are informed, that upwards of six hundred Roman Catholic Missionaries have arrived in the United States within the last twelve months. What are the Protestant friends of Missions doing in comparison with this?

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Florida.—By a recent act of the Legislative Council of Florida, the Seat of Government is to be removed from Tallahassee, to Marianna, in Jackson County.

M. Serrurier, the French Minister, his family and suite, were passengers in the packet ship Albany, which sailed from New-York 11th ult. for Havre.

The Convent.—We understand that those concerned have abandoned the idea of rebuilding the convent in this city or in New England, and that the Ursulines will go either to Canada or to Florida, at which latter place it is contemplated to purchase a large tract of land to be connected with a Nunney. *Boston Whig.*

Paupers Reshipped.—A vessel that left this port yesterday, took from the House of Industry six British paupers, on their return to the port in the provinces whence they came. This was done by the owners, to clear themselves from further charge. Many other imported vagrants have been or will be returned in like manner. *Bost. Trans.*

"The law's delay."—The suit of Count Duval de Beaulieu, at Brussels, for a country seat at Mortzel, near Antwerp, has just been decided after having been in litigation 100 years!

Effects of Lime on Fish.—As a barge laden with lime was proceeding up the Ouso, from Lewes, from some cause or other, it sunk near Barcombe. The effect on the fish in the river, was instantly manifested. Hundreds rose to the surface, and a great number were taken by the hand. Pike were seen darting about in great agony; and most of the finny tribe within a mile of the spot where the accident occurred, were rendered blind, from the burning nature of the lime. It is calculated that some thousands of fish perished.

Scientific Tracts.

A stage driver on the Florida route, by the name of Walter Jones, in Laurens county, on Tuesday last, put an end to his life in a fit of insanity. He had been sick 8 or 10 days, but was better, and on Tuesday came down suddenly from his room, and got a horse from a brother driver to ride a little, as he said. To every one's surprise, he went off at full gallop, and shortly after, a message was received from a widow's house on the road about a mile off, that Jones was acting very strangely. Before, however, any one could reach the spot, who was able to control him, he had taken off his shoes, and stuck his feet into the fire, swearing, with a drawn knife, that he would kill any one who disturbed him. There were none but females about the premises. After roasting his feet a short time, he got up, took off his coat and waistcoat, and removing the back-log from a good fire, deliberately laid himself down in its place; where he was so burnt, before any assistance could be obtained, that he soon died. His habits lead to the supposition, that his derangement was—mania a potu. *Courier.*

Death of a Sexton in the midst of his Vocation.—The Stanford (Conn.) Sentinel has the following paragraph.

"We are informed that on the 10th inst. Jonathan Finch, at North Castle, Westminister co. N. Y. was called upon to open a grave for one of his neighbors. While engaged in the labour, he made a casual remark to the person who went to point out the spot for the grave, that he did not feel very well. He was advised to give up the undertaking, but thought he should be able to accomplish it, and his guide went away, leaving him at work. Soon after another person went to the grave yard, found the grave about half open, and Mr. Finch lying in it, struggling with the last agonies of death, and before he succeeded in removing him to the house he was a corpse."

SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT.

RUSSELL, ODIORNE & Co. have in press and will publish in a few days, a new work, with the above title, being the narrative of Miss Rebecca Theresa Reed, who was under the influence of the Roman Catholics about two years, and an inmate of the Convent on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, nearly six months, in 1831-2.

The book furnishes a concise history of the rules and regulations, the employments and ceremonies of the Ursuline order; and as it is the first account ever given in this country of a similar institution, the writer has confined herself strictly to a narration of facts that transpired under

her own eye, and that were noted down after her escape.

It will contain a volume of 200 pages, 18mo. finished and bound in the neatest manner.

Boston, March 2, 1835.

Editors of newspapers in any part of the United States, who copy this advertisement, and send a copy containing it to the American Traveller Office, Boston, will have a copy of the work sent to their order, by R. O. & Co.

From the Florence Gazette.

TRIBUTE

To the memory of Dr. JOSEPH CALDWELL, late President of the University of North Carolina.

There is a voice of mourning in the gale,
That floats on heavy with the damps of death;
Darkness is brooding o'er the walls that erst
Shone in the holy light, extinguish'd now—
Quench'd is the lamp of science, at whose beams
Young genius long has lit his torch, and caught
A flame as pure, as that which streams from
Heaven.

The father of the classic grove is gone—
In dust is laid that venerable brow;
Where mind in moral dignity was thronged;
And never more will that deep voice awake
The echoes, lingering round the shrine of God.
A good man, and a great is fallen,—one, whose
Life

Was like the lapse of a long sunny day,
Sweeten'd with flowers, and rich with golden
Fruit;
Oft few like him, from the downhill of age,
Could backward turn to manhood's mount and
see

Its summit glowing with unshadowed rays;
Not cold as glittering, like the Alpine heights,
But sending down a mild, a living warmth,
Of power to melt the deepest snows of time,
Those snows were on thy temples, but their
chill

Had never reach'd the sunshine of thy heart.
'Twas a perennial garden of the virtues,
Green as in youth's first spring, where foun-
tains flow'd,

Not such as bath'd the lips of Grecian sage;
But gushing from the eternal streams of heaven,
Waters of life,—o'er-flowing, yet undrain'd.
And art thou gone, the reverend and the
lovd,

Where human thought dare not pursue thy
flight?

I think I see thee, as but late I saw,
The honor'd centre of a youthful band,
Who sought from thee, the living words of
truth,

As those in ancient times, invoked with awe,
The oracle that spoke in Delphi's shrine—
But not alone, where science rear'd its domes,
Thy spirit its benignant influence shed
Each fireside joy was dearer, where thy smile
Diffused its tenderness, thy voice its strain
Of wisdom, tuned to harmony and love.

—Mortality! appalling—freezing thought!
Life turn'd to ashes—breathing flesh to clay—
The temple of God's living breath: to dust!
I stand before the portals of the tomb,
And shudder at the thrilling gloom within.
Is it for this, the just man walks the earth,
Communing with the angels, lifting up
His soul above the valley's soiling mould,
To be resolv'd to joy dust at last?

Not praise to God, and joy to man, not so—
Corruption, in corruption shall put on,
Mortality in glory be array'd—
Th' unpyrrhic grave its empire shall resign,
And life's pale conqueror its victory yield—
Oh! when the mists of time shall roll away
Before the beams of the unsetting sun
Of immortality, and that dark glass
Through which we dimly gaze, in fragmental
The mysteries of God will be reveal'd—
Then woe, beneath whose weight the aching
heart,

Bows, like the bruised reed, will seem as light
As down upon the bosom of the dove, and like
its wings,
Ascend towards the spirit's home above.
Departed Christian! thou hast found thy home;
Thou, like the sheaf, gilt with life's harvest
honors,
Art gather'd in the garner of the Lord—
Thou hast not lived in vain, nor left the world
Without a record of thy stainless worth!

While to their Alma Mater's fostering shades,
The southern youth in gratitude shall turn,
Thy memory will be green—green as the trees
On thy now hallowed summit—Chapel Hill.

CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

Florence, March 4th, 1835.

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
10 Friday,	5 37	6 23	
11 Saturday,	5 36	6 24	First, 4 13 morn
12 Sunday,	5 35	6 25	Full, 13 2 0 morn
13 Monday,	5 34	6 26	Last, 19 5 55 aftn
14 Tuesday,	5 33	6 27	New, 27 4 12 aftn
15 Wednesday,	5 32	6 28	
16 Thursday,	5 31	6 29	

The Presbytery of Orange, will meet in this place, on Wednesday the 22d of April next.

To Wagoners and others.

Will cross Wagons with four and five horse teams, and Carriage, at my FERRY, (formerly JONES'S,) on Haw River, at twenty-five cents.

CARLTON WALKER.

March 27.

64—

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE Subscriber has for sale, GARDEN SEEDS, of almost every variety.

THOMAS CLANCY.

March 30.

63—3v



WHAT A FARMER WANTS.

The Farmer wants a stable mind,
A purpose sure and steady,
To patient industry inclined—
For business always ready.
Good careful habits well inculc'd,
And judgment acting clearly,
To sift out truths with error mix'd,
Though it should cost him dearly.
He wants a neat and prudent wife,
Who, when he earns, can save it;
Who kindly soothes the cares of life,
(Best gift of him who gave it.)
He wants a snug and tidy farm,
And health and strength together;
A house and barn to keep all warm
In cold or rainy weather.
Heaven's blessing then must crown the whole
Or all his hopes are blasted;
But with this resting on his soul,
The purest joys are tasted.
He then enjoys a bliss unknown
To those the world calls greatest;
Known only to the good alone,
The earliest and the latest.

From the Western Methodist.

A WESTERN STORY, FOUNDED ON FACT.

The state of Georgia is one of those warm cotton planting regions where negroes live and labor; the white population of course fill the offices of church and state, and attend to the merchandise of the land. Mr. Henry Lossley was the son of a gentleman who was in but moderate circumstances. He was raised in the general custom of raising children among southern planters; he received a tolerable education and some knowledge of book-keeping, having spent a few months in the house of N—, in the town of A—. In the nineteenth year of his age, he formed an attachment for Miss Mary Lansing, a lady of some accomplishments and great personal beauty; but her patrimony was small. Mr. Lossley and Miss Lansing were frequently in each other's company, and every time they met their mutual attachment increased. They often spoke of their affection for each other, and lamented that their prospects were not such as to justify a connexion for life. Thus matters went on with them for several years, till at length, finding it to be impossible for them to be happy unless in each other's society, they determined to cast their lots together, and if they should not be able to move through the world in the style they could wish, that at all events they could support themselves decently; so they were united by that tie which is the most sacred and endearing that can be formed in this life.

For some months after their union they did not seem sensible of their want of pecuniary means; but it soon became evident that they would have to gain support by their actual labor; and as it was also certain that in that country they could not do more than obtain a mere subsistence, and at last, in old age, be without any settled home, to which they did not feel willing to submit. It was thought best that Mr. Lossley should travel into some new country, get a piece of land, make some little improvement on it, then return and carry out his companion. Many were the anxious thoughts that filled their bosoms. The husband had his fears lest he should fail in obtaining a pleasant home for his beloved one whom he was about to leave behind; and the wife already began to count the months, the weeks, and even the days, she should be left as it were alone in the world; while on the other hand, they both looked forward with pleasure to the time when, in a new country, growing with its growth and strengthening with its strength, they should rise to a state of importance in the world.

The time of separation at last arrived; and Mr. Lossley, after embracing his best of all earthly friends, gave the parting hand, took his journey, not knowing certainly whither he was going. He travelled to the state of Kentucky, and was about contracting for a piece of land in the neighborhood of where the town of H— is now built. He availed himself of the first opportunity of writing a few lines to his companion, in order to let her know where he was and what he was doing.

This letter never reached the beloved object for whom it was intended, but fell into the hands of one whose name will be "revealed in that day." Suffice it to say, there was one with whom Mr. Lossley had been a competitor. An answer came—but not from Mrs. Lossley, but apparently from her father, with whom he left her during his absence. Oh! horrid letter! never shall I forget its language!

"DEAR SON:—You wife took sick about a week after your departure. At first we did not entertain any fears concerning her. After some days her brain became affected and she lost her reason, and while in this situation she called every person who was in attendance on her and came to see her, 'Henry!' A short time before her death she came to her-

self, and seemed to have but one desire to live, which was to see you; and her last sentence was, 'O my dear Henry! and shall I see him no more in this life?'—and breathed her last."

On the reception of this letter Mr. Lossley became almost desperate. His whole amount of earthly good seemed to be cut off at one stroke. He made several attempts to answer this letter, but it was impossible to write on such a painful subject. He became a solitary man—being in a land of strangers—and had no person to whom he could unbosom himself; and though grief is fond of company, yet he had to share his alone. The thought of returning to the place where he had so often beheld the fair face and lovely form of his now lost Mary, without being able to see her, he could not bear; and having left but little behind save his companion that was of any consequence to him, he gave up the idea of returning. Neither had he any disposition to settle himself; and finding that he could sustain his grief better when travelling than in any other way, he wandered off without any settled point of destination. At length he found himself at the lead mines of Missouri. But he yet beheld objects that reminded him of his loss, which induced him to sink still deeper into the bosom of the great forest. So he joined himself to a company of fur traders, and shaped his course for the Rocky Mountains.

It was the custom of the company to post a watch at night, which was proposed to be taken by turns; yet for some time Lossley volunteered his services every night—so that when his companions were asleep, he would look on the moon and stars, which once shone on him when he with his fair one hanging on his arm used to take his evening excursions. The scream of panthers did not interrupt him, while for the lamentations of the owl he had a particular fondness, and rarely for months did he take his departure from a camping place without leaving the letters "M. L." on some one of the hitherto undisturbed trees of the forest.

He wasted nearly two years among the north western Indians. The hardships he endured, the dangers through which he passed, all had a tendency to call off his mind from former sorrows, and the females that he sometimes looked upon were so unlike his Mary, that by the time he returned to Missouri, he had in some degree obtained his former cheerfulness. But no sooner did he enter the settlements where he beheld the fair faces and graceful forms than a recollection of his departed glory returned. But the roll of years at length wore away his grief; and finding at last an object on which he could place his affections he again entered into a married connection. From the time that he left his companion in Georgia till he married his second wife, it was about five years.

But what shall we say about Mrs. Lossley—for strange to tell, she yet lived. Weeks, months and years had rolled by, but had brought her no tidings of her absent husband. Post offices were examined—but no letters came. His name was looked for in the public prints; but none could be found. Travellers were inquired of but to no avail. Not a word could she hear of him. At length she gave him up as dead, and conceived of his death in many ways; at one time she would fancy that she could see his bones at the bottom of some stream in which he had been drowned in attempting to cross; again she could see him in some lonely spot—murdered by robbers, or destroyed by Indian violence; and at other times she would fancy that she saw him languish on some foreign bed; and after a long and lingering illness fall into the grave among strangers. A thousand times she looked out the way she saw him depart, and mourned him dead till time had dried away her tears.

After the lapse of seven long years and more after the departure of Mr. Lossley, Mr. Starks offered his hand in marriage to Mrs. Lossley, and as it was firmly believed by herself and friends that Mr. Lossley was dead, and Mr. Starks being a gentleman worthy of her, she accepted the offer and they were married.

At this time Mr. Lossley was living with his second wife in the state of Missouri, where he continued to live for something like eighteen years. About fourteen years after his marriage his second wife died, and he was left with two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter was the eldest, and took charge of her father's house—but a little more than three years after the death of her mother, she married and moved to North Alabama, and her father and little brother went with her.

In the mean time Mrs. Starks had lost her husband and father, and having but one child and that a little daughter, she removed to North Alabama also, to live with an aged uncle who was living in that part of the country. So that Mr. Lossley and Mrs. Starks became neighbors—and they again became acquainted with each other as Col. Lossley (which title he had obtained when among the fur traders) and Mrs. Starks. They soon formed an attachment for each other, and Col. Lossley eventually offered her his hand in marriage, which she accepted. It is to be observed that during the whole of their intercourse they both took great care never to mention any circumstance connecting itself with their first marriage; and both passed for hav-

ing been married but once. They had both been so very cautious on this subject, that the slightest trace of former acquaintance was not discovered until the night before the marriage was to have been solemnized. Perhaps the sacred fount of their former sorrows was sealed too deep to be readily broken up again by either of them.

The night before marriage, as they were conversing alone, the Colonel remarked that he expected to be a little frightened on the next evening—saying with him the older the worse—for, said he, when I was married the first time, I was not so much embarrassed as when I was married last, to which Mrs. Starks replied by saying—you have been married twice it seems. The Colonel at first tried to change the subject of the conversation; but soon found that would not do; and knowing it would have to come out sooner or later, he went into a detail of all the circumstances connected with his first marriage, giving names and dates. This was a subject on which the Colonel was eloquent. He remarked that his long lost Mary was not out of his mind for one hour at the time; owing to that fact he often spoke of her to those who never heard of her and could not enter into the conversation with him. He went on to state that she was his Rachel—his first choice—the companion of his youth; having taken hold upon his feelings at such an early age, the impression was indelible, and a recollection of her name never could be erased from his mind; and though, said he, I have passed through the town, the country, and the dreary wilderness; through winter, through summer, amid friends and foes, through health and afflictions, through smiles and frowns—yet I have ever borne painted upon my imagination the image of my lamented Mary. Here the mists began to gather in the eye of the Colonel, and for a few moments a death like silence prevailed. At length, looking upon his intended bride he saw that she had taken more than usual interest in the relation he had been making. He then broke the silence by saying, "you must forgive me for the kind remembrance I bear for the beloved companion of my youth." While he was uttering this sentence Mrs. Starks swooned away, and would have fallen from her seat had not the Colonel supported her. While she lay in this death like state, many were the reflections which passed through the mind of Col. Lossley. First supposing that as he had for a time kept this secret from her, and at last divulged it without intending to do so, it might have a tendency to destroy her confidence in him, or cause her to fear that his affections were so much placed upon the memory of his first wife that it would be impossible for him to love her as he ought. These and many other thoughts of a like kind rushed through his mind, and he but awaited the return of the power of utterance on the part of Mrs. Starks to hear her renounce him forever. But oh, how mistaken were his fears! no sooner aroused from her swoon than she threw her arms around his neck, and resting her head upon his bosom, sobbed like a child, crying out, "Oh my husband! my husband!" The Colonel being much astonished inquired rather hastily what she meant? With a countenance still beaming with joy and suffused with tears, she exclaimed with a half choked utterance, "I am your Mary! your long lost Mary! and you are my Henry, whom I mourned as dead for these twenty years."

The joy then became mutual. That night and the next day were spent in relating the circumstances which transpired with them during their separation, and in admiring the Providence that brought them together. On the next evening those bidden to the marriage attended. The parson came—but there was no service for him to render. The transported couple informed the company that they had been lawfully married upwards of twenty years before, and gave a brief outline of their history, and entered into the hilarity of the evening with a degree of cheerfulness unusual to them both—and I will close by saying they are now doing well for time and for eternity.

WESTERN.

February 3d, 1835.

Anecdote of the late Rufus King.

Those who have had the felicity of hearing that great man's eloquence when he was in the vigor of manhood, long remembered it. At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution he resided in Newburyport, and then figured as an advocate at the Massachusetts Bar. His professional engagements often led him to attend the Supreme Judicial Courts in the old Colony.

His usual dress was the old-fashioned cocked hat, plain grey clothes and buttons covered with the same, much resembling the dress of the Quakers. On a certain occasion, while travelling to Plymouth Court, he was suddenly overtaken by a smart shower, just before he arrived at the Quaker Meeting House in Pembroke, Mass. where a large and very respectable society of Friends had assembled to hold their Wednesday meeting. To secure himself from the rain he let down the sides of his hat, and rode his horse under the sheds of the meeting-house—into which he gracefully walked. The elders seeing a very well-dressed stranger of their order, as they supposed, entered, made room for him among them, where he took his seat. All was pro-

found silence. After half an hour, Mr. King rose, and in Quaker phraseology delivered a most eloquent sermon of some length. All admired the preacher, but knew not who he was or whence he came. The meeting ended, he speedily took leave, the shower having passed, and mounting his horse, rode expeditiously away. It seemed to be a vision from the clouds to the honest Quakers, who could get no information respecting the preacher—and it remained a matter of amazement and wonder several years. At length Mr. King again attended the same Court as senior counsel in some important case, the foreman of the jury to try which was one of the elders of that society. He sat, as usual, very demurely, with his broad brim on in court. Mr. King was not recognised by him during the whole trial, his dress not being as before; but when he rose to make his closing argument to the jury, he had proceeded no further than "May it please your Honors, and Gentlemen of the Jury," when the honest Quaker sprang instantaneously on his feet, and clapping his hands smartly together, in excessive joy, exclaimed to the astonishment of the whole court-house—"That is the man who spoke in our meeting!"

GENUINE DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE subscribers have recently opened, at Mr. Yarbrough's old stand on the Public Square, an extensive assortment of genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, to which they invite the attention of Physicians and the public generally. Also, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Oils, Varnishes, Spirits Turpentine, Soaps, Perfumery, Carbonic Dentifrice, Chlorine Tooth Washes, Snuffs, &c. &c.

In short, almost every article in their line; all of which they offer for sale at low prices for cash. They expect to have a SODA FOUNTAIN in operation in the course of the approaching spring, and to be prepared to furnish to their friends and customers pure Soda or Seltzer Water, well known as a very salutary and refreshing beverage in warm weather.

SEABROOK & DOR-EY.
N. B. Medical prescriptions and compounds carefully prepared, on application; whether by day or night.

January 29. Geo—57

EQUITY SALES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

Joel C. Fife, and others. Petition to sell lands. ACCORDING to a decree made in this cause, I shall expose to sale, on Monday the 25th day of May, before the court-house door in the town of Hillsborough, a

TRACT OF LAND,

which belonged to Wm. Fife, dec'd., on the waters of Stoney Creek, supposed to contain about 240 acres, on a credit of nine and 18 months.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 25. 64—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1835.

Elizabeth Kirkland, and others. Petition to sell land.

IN pursuance of a decree made in this cause, I shall offer for sale, on Monday the 25th day of May next, before the court house door in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years, the

TRACT OF LAND

containing one hundred and eighty nine acres, on the waters of New Hope, joining the lands of James Freeland and others, as mentioned in the petition.

JAMES WEBB, C. & M.

March 25. 64—

NOTICE.

MY JACK will stand the ensuing season at Grain & Smith's Mill, a mile and a half west of the town of Hillsborough. He is a fine stout young Jack of the Spanish stock, six years old. All those wishing to raise mules will do well to give him a call.

Terms, five dollars and twenty-five cents for the season; if paid out of the season six dollars—and seven to ensure. The season will commence the 1st of April and end the 1st of August.

J. S. SMITH.

March 25. 64—

STRAY.

TAKEN up by John R. Hopkins, living thirteen miles east of Hillsborough, one SORREL MARE, about twelve or thirteen years old, four feet eight inches high, her hind feet white, her left fore one white, a blaze in her face, and under lip white, a little saddle spot on her back. Entered March 12th, 1835.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

March 19. 63—

STRAY.

TAKEN up by Jacob Sommers, esquire, living in a north west direction of Hillsborough about 25 miles, a BAY HORSE, seven or eight years old, near sixteen hands high, crooked hind legs, a star in his face, and a snip on his nose. Entered 12th February, 1835.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

March 19. 63—

Stray Hogs.

TAKEN up by Anderson Horne, living eight or nine miles north east of Hillsborough, three BARROWS, about two years old, one black and one blue, with a white list over the shoulder, one black and white listed on the left side, and the fore leg white, are the flesh marks; the mark is a crop and a slit and an under keel in the left ear, the right ear a swallow fork. Entered 12th March, 1835.

JOHN A. FAUCETT, Ranger.

March 19. 63—

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

Attention.

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th or 1st Hillsborough Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on the second Saturday of May next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.

JEFF. HORNER, Col.

April 3. 65—

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY. FOURTH CLASS, FOR 1835.

To be Drawn at Halifax, on Saturday, the 25th April.

ON THE POPULAR Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points, Managers.

CAPITAL } \$7000!
PRIZE, }

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$7,000	is	\$7,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
12 Prizes of	1,000	is	12,000
15 Prizes of	500	is	7,500
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
13 Prizes of	200	is	2,600
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
102 Prizes of	50	is	5,100
136 Prizes of	30	is	4,080
205 Prizes of	20	is	4,100
308 Prizes of	15	is	4,620
6,000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000

18,854 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

* * All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . . 84
Halves, . . . 2
Quarters, . . . 1

Tickets to be had of ALLEN PARKS, Agent, HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA. April 3. 65—

A List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st of April 1835, which if not taken out against the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A L

Mrs. Jane Adams Caleb Lindsey
Miss Elizabeth Anderson Elababeth Lewis
Robert G. Armfield Col. Wm. L. Long
Fielding Leathers

Miss Frances Benton Robert Nutt

James Brown Capt. Jas. Mebane

Gabriel Barba or his heirs

Thomas Burton Frederick Moize

John Bushners Mrs. Cornelia Mor-

James S. O. Byers row 2

Kendrick M. Bag Joseph McDaniel

by 2 Robert Mills

William Bowe John L. Moore

William Barlow MaryAnn Mulhollan

William L. Bowles Sarah Mathews

George R. Bridges William W. Mitchell

Dr. James A. Craig James Moore

Elizabeth Clinton Mrs. Arena Martin

Samuel Clayton George McCauley

Cadet Campbell Mrs. Eliza McCau-

James Crutchfield ley

John Cooley

John Carr (hatter) Thomas Odum

Wm. Cunningham Benjamin Orion

Corresponding Sec. of the Agricultu-

ral Association. Elizabeth Paul

Allen J. Davie John Porterfield

Moore Daniel Jacob Riley

T. A. Davis John N. Roper

David Dickey Mrs. Eleanor Ann

Thomas Emerson Ray

George W. Evans Peggy Revels 2

Secretary of Eagle S

Lodge No. 7 James Strayhorn

Samuel Fielder Gilbert Strayhorn

G Moses & William

Moses Guess Moses Scarlett

Robert Gresham John Scott

H Sheriff of Orange

Thomas Horner County

William Hoy, jr. Mrs. Sarah Smith

John Hardee Col. John Stockard

Herman S. Hotch Augustus Selden

kiss Christopher Stark

Wm. Holden (prin- Willie Suraney

ter) Thomas Sykes

William Hull James C. Turrentine

William Hefley Jonathan S. Towson

J E. M. Jones Sarah Thompson

Chas. M. Johnston Jane Wilson

Elizabeth Juberly Charles Wilson

K Samuel R. Woods

F. J. Kron Y

John Kelly Mary C. Yancy

William Kirkland Thomas Yancy.

Rev. John Kerr

In future the Northern, South-

ern and Western mails will close at seven

o'clock, A. M. on the days of their arri-

val.

WILLIAM CAIN, P. M.

April 1.